BARBADOS

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

**Information Provided by the Government of Barbados to the
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United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development
The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:
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BARBADOS

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Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.

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ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

National Acronyms

Kindly spell out all national acronyms used in this report.

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
B4HF	Barbados 4H Foundation
BAS	Barbados Agricultural Society
BNSI	Barbados National Standards Institute
BNT	Barbados National Trust
BWA	Barbados Water Authority
CARDI	Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
CCA	Caribbean Conservation Association
CDERA	Caribbean Disaster Response Agency
CSTWG	Chemical Substances Technical Working Group
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organisation
IADB	Inter American Development Bank
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
NCC	National Conservation Commission
NCSD	National Commission on Sustainable Development
NCST	National Council for Science and Technology
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
UWI	University of the West Indies

FACT SHEET
UNCSD - NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS
(Fact Sheet)

BARBADOS

1. Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).
National Commission on Sustainable Development

Contact point (Name, Title, Office): Permanent Secretary (Environment)
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2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson
2a. List of ministries and agencies involved:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs; Ministry of Education & Youth Affairs; Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development; Ministry of Environment; Community Development Office; Town and Country Development Planning Office; National Council for Science and Technology.

2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participation of academic and private sectors:
Barbados Investment & Development Corporation; Barbados Chamber of Commerce; University of the West Indies; Coalition of Trade Unions.

2c. Names of non-governmental organizations:
Barbados National Trust; Barbados Environmental Association; National Organisation of Women; Barbados Christian Council; Small Business Association of Barbados; Future Centre Trust

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council: to advise Government on measures required to integrate environmental and economic considerations in decision-making processes and on global issues of sustainable development; to facilitate national level coordination mechanisms on sustainable development; *to promote greater understanding and public awareness of the cultural, social economic and policy approaches to attaining sustainable development in Barbados.*

4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:

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BARBADOS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH.

STATUS REPORT:

The Progress made by Barbados toward promoting Sustainable Development through trade can be categorised as slow. This is based on a number of international and local constraints, viz:

International

i. The slow response of the international donor community in providing financial and other assistance to developing states;
ii. A reduction in multilateral financial and technical assistance in Barbados;
iii. The globalisation of production and finance and the creation of regional trading blocks have served to marginalise small island developing states such as Barbados.

Domestic

i. Strain on national human and institutional resources have hampered Barbados' efforts at implementing policies and programmes to address the area of trade and environment.

Achievements

Notwithstanding the tough constraints faced, Barbados has sought to overcome them through regional and local collaboration and by emphasising the importance of social partnership (public and private sector). These include:

- Barbados has joined its regional partners in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and embarked on a programme for the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers. In this respect a Common External Tariff system is being pursued.
- Regional integration efforts include the creation of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) as a vehicle to assist wider Caribbean states in managing the globalisation process.
- Barbados continues to strive toward satisfying its commitments and obligations under multilateral trade organisations such as World Trade Organisation.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** There is no local legislation which addressing sustainable development. Matters pertaining to international trade are conducted by the Ministry of International Trade, while locally trade matters are investigated by the Ministry of Industry Commerce and Business.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently involved in training staff members in the area of Information Technology.

3. **Major Groups:** Whereas government recognizes the need for NGO's to be involved in many matters pertaining to sustainable development ,as yet there is no NGO addressing specific issues related to trade.

4. **Finance:** Barbados has been graduated by the International Funding Organizations, and no longer receives grants or concessional funding. Any funding Barbados receives is related to specific projects.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**. Barbados is actively involved in the CARICOM and ACS committe's of external trade. See also previous page.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

- Focus of national strategy

There is no national definition of poverty. Some agencies have working definitions but none of these attempts to quantify the number of poor. A national policy defining a poverty level would support the implementation of existing legislation.
The Welfare Department is currently conducting a study on Homelessness. This study should enable us to more effectively target some of the needs of this client-group.

Government is embarking on a BDS $10 million Poverty Alleviation exercise for 1997/1998, through various government agencies that will seek to address education, joblessness and homelessness among the community. The National Assistance Board and Welfare Department will be integral in this exercise.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The National Assistance Act (Cap. 48) from 1969 and the National Insurance on Social Security Act (Cap 47) is the main legislation referring to poverty. These acts have not been reviewed after Rio. The main gap in the legislation is the lack of national policy defining poverty.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: No information.

3. Major Groups: Communities and NGOs are empowered to address poverty issues through the democratic process, freedom of speech and their representation on committees and boards. For the poor and the elderly, the Government provides an extensive welfare programme. For the elderly, assistance is provided for housing, transportation, home care and free utilities (water and utilities) as well as a non-contributory pension, assistance in kind, and food vouchers. The poor are provided with cash assistance, subsidized housing, legal aid, rents to private landlords, and emergency relief for fire victims. Generally, free education and health care are available to all; school lunches are provided at the primary school level; and a subsidized text book loan scheme is available at the secondary school level.

4. Finance: See previous page.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1993	Latest 1996
Unemployment (%)	18.7	15.0	24.5	16
Population living in absolute poverty				
Public spending on social sector %				BDS$ 10,311,247

Other data: The whole population has access to primary health care, clean water, sanitation and primary education.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

- **National policy objectives/focus**

Both national debate on the issue of consumption and production patterns and a national review to identify possibilities of waste reduction have been initiated. The 1994 solid waste management plan has addressed this issue on a national level. An awareness programme including media activities was also initiated. Steps have been taken to reduce energy consumption. For example, tax rebates are given for the introduction of solar water heaters. Eco-labeling has started but is still rare and has been influenced by export requirements. There are no bilateral or multilateral initiatives in the area of changing consumption patterns in which the Government has been involved.

It is expected that through various government initiatives the public will have greater awareness of environmental issues which translate into consumption patterns being changed

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Economic Affairs produces traditional economic parameters; the Statistical Department produces statistical information on productivity, e.g. production of gas, electricity, manufactured items, agricultural products and the GDP.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** A project cycle management project is being instituted in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, to allow for an improvement in the management of projects being implemented throughout the country.

3. **Major Groups:** An informal group of Social Partners, which consists of the Unions, Private Business and Government, discusses economic issues relevant to Barbados.

4. **Finance:** An Environmental Levy has been implemented on various items , such as fridges, stoves , paper boxes, plastic and glass to encourage recycling activities.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance works with a number of International Monetary Organizations, such as the IADB.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 1995
GDP per capita (current US$)	4,737	6,656	6,078	6000
Real GDP growth (%)	0.7	-4.4	-4.0	2.5 p
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)	1,148*	1,241	1,266	1804.3 a
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants	148.6	190.7	N/a	257.7 b

Other data p-provisional, a-barrels of oil per capita, b-figure at 30-11 1996

* = 1989.

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with a (X) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil society
Material efficiency					
Energy efficiency:					
Transport			X	X	X
Housing			X	X	X
Other					
Waste:					
Reduce	X		X	X	X
Reuse	X		X	X	X
Recycle	X		X	X	X

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)			R		I
Research			R		I
Evaluating environmental claims	I		R	I	I
Form partnerships					
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies	R			I	
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)			R	I	I
Regulatory instruments			R	I	I
Economic incentives/disincentives	I		R		I
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle					
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)	I		R		
Procurement policy			R		
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance					
Action campaign	I		R	I	I
Other (specify)					

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH.

STATUS REPORT:

The National Programme of Action on Population and Development as detailed in the National Report on Population and Development has gone through an extensive review process to prioritise areas for immediate action to promote sustainability in the Society.

The reviewed document is being submitted by the National Committee on Population and Development to the Government of Barbaods to be sanctioned as the policy document on population and development for enactment by the year 2000. The policy document seeks to also address issues as raised in the UN Social forums i.e. SIDS Conference, Social Summit, World Conference on Women and Habitat II.

The Government has been involved in supporting NGO activities related to population, environment and development. Among the NGOs which have received support are the Barbados Family Planning Association, Barbados National Trust, Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados Museum and Historical Society and National Council on Ageing. Public information activities, such as seminars, meetings, and media campaigns, have been carried out generally in an effort to create awareness of the linkages among population, environment and sustainable development issues. There are no bilateral or multilateral initiatives in the area of population and sustainable development in which the Government has been involved. Constraints continue in areas of human and financial resources.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Health and the Statistical Services Department address demographic issues. The Government Ministries are engaged in integrated policy coordination in the field of population, environment and development policies. The following Ministries are involved: Finance & Economic Affairs (Planning Division), Health and the Environment, Labour and Community Development, Education and Youth Affairs and the Division of Women's Affairs.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** Steps have been taken to involve women in decision-making at all levels of population and sustainable development strategies, policies, projects and programmes.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Barbados participated in the Cairo Conference on Population and Development in 1994.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1993	Latest 1996
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates	260.8	264	264.3
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993)	0.5	0.8	0.4 (94-95)
Surface area (Km^2)	430	430	430
Population density (people/Km^2)	606	613	615
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT: The mission of the Health Division is to promote health, provide comprehensive health care for the entire population ensuring that all aspects of health care are incorporated into national development. The Health division is organized into the following seven programme areas and this facilitates fulfillment of its mission
These are:-(i) the provision of primary health care services, (ii) the provision of acute, secondary, tertiary and emergency care on a 24 hour basis, (iii) the provision of mental health care,(iv) the provision of care for the elderly including rehabliltation services, (v) the provision of a continuous supply of quality drugs to government health care institutions and to the public.

Barbados provides universal access to a high quality of primary and secondary care with a network of polyclinics plus a referral hospital. For the 1997/98 period a number of goals have been identified, these include an increase in the percentage of women who receive ante-natal care before the twelfth week of pregnancy, an evaluation of the quality of ante-natal and post natal services in polyclinics, to counsel and advise ante-natal patients to be tested for HIV antibodies, to promote a programme to encourage mothers to exclusively breast-feed their infants for the first three months of life, to maintain adequate immunization coverage for all children, to conduct a mass rubella immunization campaign for females 20 -35 years, to improve the management of the major chronic non-communicable diseases and related conditions e.g. diabetes, hypertension; to identify and provide timely interventions for the "at risk" groups in the community, such as the elderly and persons with disabilities who live alone, and children who may be malnourished or are victims of violence and abuse; to develop surveillance systems to monitor the nutritional status of the population starting with the "under fives"; to conduct a food consumption survey; and finally to maintain the prevention and control programmes in HIV/AIDS as well as other sexually transmitted diseases.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Health and Environment is responsible for all Health matters. There are a number of Health acts, the most important being, the Health Services Act and the Drug Services Act.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** The Barbados Cancer Society along with other NGO's are actively involved in the pursuit of a Healthy Society.
There are various NGO's, which have been formed in the pursuit of healthy lifestyles, as well as the prevention and education of the society with regards to the HIV virus and AIDS.

4. Finance: The Health Sector Rationalization Study which is currently being carried out is worth BDS$4.6 million.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The Barbados Drug Service (BDS), is a World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Drug Supply Management. The BDS collaborates with WHO on projects which seek to develop programmes to help countries maximize their pharmaceutical resources. A Health Sector Rationalization Study is being carried out in collaboration with Boston University's Centre for International Health. The Ministry works in close collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995
Life expectancy at birth			
Male	70.2	72.9	*
Female	75.2	77.4	*
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	24.5	15.3	15.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	24	91	-
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)	100	100	100
Access to sanitation services (% of population)	100	100	100

Other data

* Latest data available for 1990

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT: The indicators developed by the United Nations to assess a nations housing conditions, when applied to Barbados invariably tends to the conclusions that Barbadians are well housed: Refer to the statistical data/indicators section.

A range of housing programmes implemented or facilitated by Government, with notable contribution from the private sector would have attributed to the significant national growth in housing standards over the years. Yet the various initiatives undertaken have not alleviated the existence of poor housing conditions or eliminated the absence or need to upgrade infrastructure and utility services within existing communities. Furthermore as new construction falls behind required production levels by some 20% the need to develop programmes to embrace a wider scale of beneficiaries is necessary.

Current programmes include legislative measures which give eligible land tenants the right to purchase their lots; joint public-private sector lower middle and low income housing projects whereby Government provides the infrastructural services of the private contractor, contracts and markets the units; the construction of public rental units for low income families and the development of serviced-sites for rent with the option to purchase or for immediate purchase. As the facilitation of home ownership is a fundamental goal of Government's housing policy; eligible tenants of Government rental units have the option to purchase their residences. In addition financial packages are available to families in the various income groups to assist in the purchase, repair or improvement of their homes.

Issues which still present a challenge to the upgrading of substandard housing conditions include: the inability of the poor to afford housing and its related services; the insecurity of tenure for land renters who are not eligible to purchase their lots; the existence of vacant serviced lots which are too high priced for low income earners; addressing the needs of special groups e.g. a growing population of elderly persons; the homeless, disabled and battered women.

During the 1995/96 period, Government embarked on two new housing programmes the Urban Renewal Project and the Rural Development Programme which are targetted to address the housing deficiencies of residents within these distinct geographic regions.

Basically, the two programmes seeks to upgrade the infrastructural services and amenities; to enable homeowners to upgrade pit latrines to water closets; to acquire security of tenure to enter joint venture partnerships with private builders to construct infill housing; to restrict the encroachment of housing onto agricultural lands; to conserve, preserve and sustain historical architectural and environmental areas.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Housing and Lands along with the Town and Country Planning Department are responsible for all new settlements.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Training in Geographic Information Systems is currently occurring within the Ministry of Housing, while integration and computerization is currently occurring within the Town and Country Planning Department.

3. **Major Groups:** Consultations are held with various interests groups and local communities when certain housing developments are being planned.

4. **Finance:** The pilot project phase of the Urban Renewal project is worth BDS$1.2million. The project is expected to be fully operational by late 1997

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The Ministry of Housing and Lands works in conjunction and cooperates fully with UNCHS HABITAT.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995
Urban population in % of total population	44.8	47.4
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)	1.4	1.5
Largest city population (in % of total population)	44.7	
Other data		

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING
(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH.

STATUS REPORT: Following UNCED, Barbados established the National Commission on Sustainable Development (NCSD) comprised of the main ministries and many other parastatal bodies and institutions.

The Government of Barbados, with the financial assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), is now embarking on an Environmental Management and Land Use Planning for Sustainable Development Project. The project has four specific objectives

i. To establish national policy priorities for natural resources management including guidelines and procedures for impact assessment for Barbados.
ii. To develop a framework for a comprehensive national information system of natural resource
iii. To formulate an environmentally sensitive framework and land use plan to govern land use for the next ten years
iv. To make recommendations for the institutional strengthening of the Environmental Unit with the Ministry of Health and the Environment and the Town and Country Development Planning Office, regarding staff requirements and needs as well as a training programme for all agencies involved in environmental management.

The project addresses three areas of critical importance, these are Environmental Planning, Legislation and Management, a National Park System, and Land Use Policy and Planning.

Outputs from the project are expected to include, an Environmental and Natural Resource Management Plan, revised environmental legislation, a revised physical development plan, guidelines for the operation of the Barbados National Park and other protected areas, and a revised National Park Development Plan.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet):** A number of international agreements have called for national strategies, plans and programmes in both cross-sectoral and sectoral areas. There is an attempt at the national level to review and coordinate the totality of these requests, and their interrelationship with regard to sustainable development. The requests are reviewed by multi-sectoral committees coordinated by the respective sectors. The sectoral plans and strategies are also reviewed and/or developed by the multi-sectoral committees. The review is undertaken by the function ministries and also by multi-sectoral committees.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Preparations are under way to train staff of the Ministry of Environment in the area of information technology. There are a variety of other training courses which staff attend pertaining to all aspects of environmental Management.

3. **Major Groups:** The Future Centre Trust and other NGO's are actively involved in the process of decision making as they are involved in the multi sectoral committees which make decisions pertaining to the environment No information

4. **Finance:** The Environmental Management and Land Use Planning for Sustainable Development Project is worth BDS$1.5million and is funded through the IADB, as part of the overall Investment Sector Reform Programme (ISRP) between the Government of Barbados and the IADB.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Barbados is a member in the OAS Inter-American Committee on sustainable development, as well as actively participating in CARICOM , the ACS and many other UN agencies.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

- Montreal Protocol (1987) signed in 1992
- London Amendment (1990) signed in 1992
- Copenhagen Amendment (1992) signed in 1992
- The latest report(s) to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat were prepared in 1996

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- UNFCCC was signed in 1993.
- Barbados is presently preparing its National Communications Project. Barbados along with 10 other CARICOM states is involved in the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change project (CPACC), which is worth US$6.3million, financed by GEF and executed by the OAS in collaboration with the University of the West Indies.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

The Government promotes policies and programmes in energy efficiency, environmentally sound and efficient transportation, industrial pollution control, sound land-use practices and sound management of marine resources, among others. No significant studies have been undertaken by the Government, the scientific community or the NGOs on the health effects resulting from air pollution or ozone layer depletion. Barbados does participate actively in strengthening the Global Climate Observing System High priority is given to the use of safe technologies in industry, research and development relevant to power and transport, to awareness raising in the area of energy and fuel efficiency, including product labeling, and to the use of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) within the energy production sector. Barbados has undertaken a review of the current energy supply mix and has been actively involved in the R&D of biomass, biogas, solar- and wind-generated electrical systems and other appropriate renewable sources of energy. There is a national goal to phase out CFCs and other ozone depleting substances by the year 2005. Transboundary air pollution is a national issue under review. Since 1992, there has been progress in introducing unleaded gas for vehicles, and there is a programme for the phase-out of the use of leaded gasoline by the year 2004. The Government supports the conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and oceans, as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. It has identified both marine and terrestrial areas as Reserves. Additionally, as an island of only 430km^2, largely unexploited, Barbados makes a comparatively significant contribution as a territorial sink for greenhouse gases.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Health and Environment (Environment Division) is primarily responsible for the protection of the atmosphere and is a full fledged member of the National Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Development. The national legislation to protect the atmosphere has not yet been reviewed or revised in the light of Agenda 21.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The national early detection system, the national capacity to predict changes and fluctuations and national level capacity building and training to perform systematic observations and assessment are rated "poor". In the area of transboundary atmospheric pollution control the Government has not provided or facilitated training opportunities. The Government encourages industry to develop safe technologies. The Barbados National Standards Institute (BNSI), which is responsible for standards, and the Risk Analysis & Monitoring Committee for Industrial Development (RAMCID), acts as a monitoring agency for industrial estates. Regarding transboundary atmospheric pollution, Barbados rated its capacity "average" for observation and assessment, research and information exchange.

3. **Major Groups:** NGOs, private sector and other major groups in Barbados implement climate change activities promoting sustainable development and preventing stratospheric ozone depletion.

4. **Finance:** Regarding ozone funding, the Government received US$eq. 136,000 support through multilateral channels in 1995 (Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund).

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The Government has not acceded to any regional, multilateral or bilateral agreements regarding transboundary air pollution; however, this is under review. Barbados participates in the UN bodies to implement the following climate change activities: scientific basis for decision-making, promoting sustainable development and preventing stratospheric ozone depletion.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995
CO_2 emissions (eq. million tons)	N/a	N/a	N/a
SO_x "	N/a	N/a	N/a
NO_x "	N/a	N/a	N/a
CH_4 "	N/a	N/a	N/a
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)	N/a	69.25 (1994)	48.37
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT: Land use planning, management systems and policy instruments have been developed. Awareness campaigns were started, and public participation in the planning process has been promoted. Improvements are planned to strengthen information systems. The scientific understanding of land resources systems has been improved, e.g. through the implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Unit. Pilot projects to test research findings have not yet been initiated as yet. Land Use Planning, Management Systems and Policy Instruments have been developed. a greater level of public participation in the planning process has been promoted. Institutional Strengthening-e.g training, staffing is occurring.

Please also see Chapter 8

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:
The Town & Country Planning Department within the Prime Minister's Office is responsible for the integrated approach to planning and management of land resources and is a member of the National Commission on Sustainable Development. The system of land use control is covered and authorized by the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap. 240, since 1972 and by the National Physical Development Plan, since 1992. At present, this legislation is being reviewed.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Education and training in integrated land resources planning and management is planned. Strengthening of technological capacity has been initiated with the Development Control Administration System and with GIS.

3. Major Groups: Barbados promotes public participation for land resources planning and management.

4. Finance: See below.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Barbados cooperates in this sector with UNDP (clearing house), UNCHS (HabitatII) and IADB (improvement of planning systems). These organizations have participated in the review of national strategies but have not provided additional financial or human resources after UNCED. Barbados has provided technical expertise in land resource planning and management to the islands of Montserrat and Anguilla. Barbados has provided technical expertise and equipment from international organizations. International organizations could be more effective if they continued to offer technical expertise and equipment to countries like Barbados, which are still in a development process but no longer qualify to receive assistance.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY: MEDIUM

STATUS REPORT:

Only a small area of the country contains forests. The present forest cover consist of the following:

a. **a Pre-colonial exhibit of virgin forest**

The Turners Hall Wood and the vegetative cover within the steeper deeper gullies that criss cross the island state. The Turners Hall Wood occurs at an elevation of 180-250 metres above sea level. It covers approximately 30 hectares and is classified as a three strata forest with more than 100 floral species of which 30 are trees, 30 are shrubs and the remaining 40 are herbs, climbers and epiphyts. Deforestation is prevented through the protection of the Soil Conservation Act, 1959, but due to the unique character and the endangered species present specific legislation is being considered as an additional instrument to control the removal and estruction of any of this vegetation.

b. **a re-established forest**

Approximately 39 ha of woodland was established as the Joes River Forest in the early 1960;s (given 1963) which is also within the Scotland District. It is the subject of teaching and research with established trails for Nature Walks and Recreation.

c. **Wetland & Managrove Vegetation**

The largest area of wetland on the island is the near forest vegetation at Graeme Hall, Christ Church, but pockets of mangrove occur along the leeward coastline. Three species of mangrove are present on mangrove (Laguncularia racemosa) and button mangrove (Conocarpus erectus). These are 31.6 ha of swamp land at the Graeme Hall location and it has been identified as another area for Teaching and Scientific research.

Deforestation and the felling of trees anywhere on the island is controlled by the Trees (Preservation) Act 1981 and re-afforestation has been encouraged and promoted through the introduction of the Cultivation of Trees Act 1951. During the last two decades the Soil Conversation Unit have reduced soil erosion and land shippage on steep slopes of the Scotland District by the re-afforestation of extensive areas. Several community groups, by the use of funds supplied by the Government and which were source from the IDB.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Soil Conservation Unit, within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, is responsible or combatng deforestation, and is a member of the National Council for Sustainable Development.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** NGOs are actively involved in tree planting projects through schools and communities.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1996
Forest Area (ha)	100.6	100.6	100.6
Protected forest area (ha)	30.0	30.0	30.0
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Deforestation rate (Km^2/annum)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)	N/a	N/a	N/a

Other data The terrain of Barbados rises in that terraces with the lowest at sea level and the highest at the central interior. The Cliff faces and base is often covered by forest vegetation. One of the more outstanding lines , the Hackleton Cliff in St. Joseph where a narrow bond of white cider extends for several miles.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: N/a

STATUS REPORT:
International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa

- Convention : No information
- The latest report to the Secretariat of the Convention was prepared in 19--.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Barbados are presently reviewing the Convention to Combat Desertification with a view to signing the Convention at the Conference of Parties later in 1997

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** N/a

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** N/a

3. **Major Groups:** N/a

4. **Finance:** N/a

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** N/a

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1980	1990	Latest 199_
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: N/a

STATUS REPORT:

This chapter is not applicable to Barbados, as there are no mountain areas in the island.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** N/a

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** N/a

3. **Major Groups:** N/a

4. **Finance:** N/a

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** N/a

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

A rural development programme is currently being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The following activities are envisaged, to:

- ensure food security by 1998;
- review land tenure and land-holding size;
- review international trade relations and agricultural production;
- improve farm productivity by minimizing ecosystem risks;
- enhance self-reliance of farmers and create farm employment opportunities;
- collect data and establish databases;
- strengthen land use and resource planning;
- establish agricultural national and local level planning bodies;
- establish land reclamation programmes for degraded land;
- collect and study plants useful for increased food production;
- share benefits and results of R&D in plant breeding;
- improve and implement plant protection and animal health services by the year 2000;
- make integrated pest-management (IPM) practices available to farmers and to create IPM networks involving farmers, researchers and extension services by 1998;
- maintain the integrated plant nutrition approach by 2000;
- establish and maintain an institutional and human infrastructure to deal with soil productivity by 2000;
- make available all necessary know-how and technology regarding soil fertility management.

-increasing emphasis is being placed on biological control agents
-as a means of reducing the use of toxic chemicals for pests and disease control
-improve and increase the capacity to monitor export and import crop and livestock products for nutrient quality, pest & disease infestation and the level of chemical residues.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for this sector. The following legislation is relevant to this sector:

- Cap. 347 Factories Act, 1984;
- Cap 355 Registered Sugar Factories Smoke Control, 1962;
- Cap 395 Pesticides Control, 1974;
- Cap 396 Soil Conservation, 1959;
- Cap 397 Trees (Preservation), 1981;
- Cap. 398 Wild Birds Protection, 1907 (to be amended);
- Cap. 390 Cultivation of Trees, 1951;
- Cap. 391 Fisheries Regulation, 1904 (amended 1993);
- Cap. 252 Agricultural Aid;
- Cap. 253 Animals (Diseases and Importation);
- Cap. 260 Dairy Industry (Regulation and Control);
- Cap. 261 Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs;
- Cap. 263 Irrigation;
- Cap. 264 Love Vine and Wild Native Cotton (Eradication);
- Cap. 266 Plant Pest and Diseases (Importation).

Apart from Cap. 391, legislation has not been amended recently.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has a programme where extension officers work with small and NGOs providing technical information and training.

3. Major Groups: Women have been involved in addressing rural welfare. Women and Youth have been involved in food security issues, enhancing self-reliance of farmers and in integrated pest management. Local communities, small farmers and landless people have also participated in these activities. Major Groups have also been involved in the following:
- creating farm employment opportunities;
- collecting data and establishing databases;
- establishing land reclamation programmes for degraded land;
- improving and implementing plant protection and animal health services by 2000. Local communities were also involved in the establishment of national and local agricultural planning bodies and in drawing up land reclamation policies for degraded land.

4. Finance: National funding has been secured for most of the above activities.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: External funding or assistance has not been sought for the above-mentioned activities. The country cooperates in agriculture with FAO, UNDP, the European Union and with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA). These organizations have participated in the review of national strategies, but have not provided additional financial or human resource after UNCED. The European Development Foundation provided a training course; FAO and UNDP support a tissue culture laboratory.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1996
Agricultural land (Km^2)	370	215.6	164.5
Agricultural land as % of total land area	86	50.28	38.2
Agricultural land per capita (m^2)	1,462.5	1,439.7	N/A
	1989/90	**1992/93**	**Latest 1994/95**
Consumption of fertilizers per (Kg/Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990)	8,108.1	7,297.3	10733.27

Other data: Agricultural population 20,000, 8.0% of total population (1980); 16,000, 6.1% (1990 and 1994). Agricultural sector output (US$m) 91.8, 11.9% of GNP (1980); 118.8, 8.0% (1990); 105.0, 7.6% (1994) (National Report of Barbados to CSD 1995).

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

Convention on Biological Diversity

- Convention : signed in 1992. ratified in December 1993

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- Convention acceded to in December 1992.
- Latest report submitted in December 1996.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

Barbados is in the process of accessing assistance from the Global Environmental Facility to develop a national strategy and action plan for Biodiversity.

Legislation exists for the protection of some species and habitats specifically; the Wild Birds Protection Act which gives protection to our 40 species of birds; the Trees Preservation Act, which requires prior permission for the removal of a tree from a specific area; the Marine Areas (Preservations and Enhancement) Act, to establish a marine reserve; and the Fisheries Regulations , which include protection for turtles and other marine life.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Environment Division of the Ministry of Health and m Environment is responsible for biodiversity issues. It is fully involved in decision-making concerning natural resources use and development. Legislation for comprehensive environmental management is expected at the end of 1997 and early 1998. At present, legislation dealing with Coastal Zone Management and Marine Pollution is being reviewed.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Although human capacity to assess biodiversity is rated "fairly good", the Environment Department needs additional staff and training.

3. **Major Groups:** NGOs have been participating in projects at the local community level. Additionally, individuals and orginisations with particular expertise work with the relevant co-ordinating agency in addressing issues of Biodiversity and trade in species

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Assistance is being sought to develop a National Action Plan and Strategy for Biodiversity.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS		
	1992	**Latest 1996**
Protected area as % of total land area	0.0	0.0
	1990	**Latest 1996**
Number of threatened species	3	3
Other data		

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY: MEDIUM

STATUS REPORT:

There are no specific policies or strategies in place to promote the use of biotechnologies and there are no biotechnology risk assessments or risk management mechanisms. The University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are involved in biotechnology projects. The following are the most important:

- epidemiological enhancement of onions and peppers to increase resistance to heavy metal bactericides;
- development of biomarking to determine the specific identification of different varieties of flowering plants;
- tissue culture - production of large number of banana and plantain sucklings for dissemination to local (and external) farmers.

Currently the Environmental Division is working towards establishing a National Committee on Biosafety / Biotechnology. The scientists and experts included on the committee would be responsible for advising Government on biotechnology related issues as well as establishing guidelines pertaining to the safe import, handling, use, storage and disposal of genetically modified organisms.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Environment Division of the Ministry of Health and the Environment, is primarily responsible for this sector. Some legal elements are to be enforced by the Environmental Engineering Division of the Ministry of Health. There is only one law related to the use of biotechnology: the Pest Plant and Disease (Importation) Act, Cap. 226, prohibits imports of bacteria and the like, with the exception of specific cases for laboratory research purposes.

2. **Major Groups:** The NGO community initiated education programmes concerning biotechnologies.

3. **Finance:** See below.

4. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The projects mentioned under the "Status Report" have been supported by UNESCO, Barclays Bank International, Third World Academy for Science and the International Foundation for Science with approximately US$100,000 annually.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Signed in 1982. Ratified in 1993.

See also the attached tables on the next pages.

Barbados is planning a national policy on oceans and an integrated coastal area management programme which will be integrated into the National Sustainable Development Plan. The existing coastal zone/area management plan does not encompass all marine activities within the EEZ. Implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea has been difficult, due to an inadequate number of trained personnel and poor access to information, but precautionary measures are being taken with respect to marine and coastal activities. prior assessment of major activities with potentially significant adverse impact is not yet mandatory. The country participates in a systematic observation system but Coral Reef Monitoring is not yet done on a regular basis. Databases on meteorology, economic sectors and land-use planning are used by the Government, private sector and universities for integrated coastal management purposes; however, cumbersome data retrieval systems make access difficult. Among the data available are those concerned with resources and resource use, habitats, protected areas, marine degradation caused by land-based activities, coral reef ecosystems, and wetlands, including mangroves and sea grass beds. They generally do not cover cultural and socio-economic characteristics, marine degradation caused by sea-based activities or other spawning and nursery areas. Comprehensive assessments are made of the state of the environment of coastal and marine areas every five years.

SIDS: Tourism is Barbados' most important economic sector, contributing approximately US$ 679,517.50 (14.8% GDP) in 1995. It is estimated the 20,000 persons are employed directly and indirectly in the tourism sector. It should be noted that the true extent of the tourism industry has not been accurately defined, hence the unavailablity of precise statistics governing employment in the sector.

Standards currently exist for the following sub-sectors of the tourism industry:

- Accommodation - Barbados Tourism Authority (1995) - 15 and the Hotels, Apartments and Guest House (Registration and Classification Regulations)
- Restaurants - Health Service (Restaurants) Regulations 1969
- Travel agencies and tour operators - Travel Services Act - 1995
- Ground Transport (taxis, tour coaches etc. - Road Traffic Regulations
- Water sports (excluding diving) - Barbados Port Authority - Water Sports Regulations 1990
- Marine Transport - Shipping Act 1994-15
- Air Transport - Civil Aviation Act Cap 288A

The Ministry of Tourism is working with other relevant agencies towards developing standards for the dive sector, heritage and nature attractions. The Ministry of Tourism is currently finalising a comprehensive National Tourism Policy Document which should be submitted to Cabinet by mid-February, 1997. Special emphasis has been placed on resource conservation and preservation.

a Sustainable Tourism Master Plan which will feed into the National Sustainable Development Plan will also be developed in 1997.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Town and Country Development Planning Office has primary responsibility for ensuring integrated planning and implementation. This office is integrated fully in the national structure responsible for sustainable development. Steps have been taken in integrating disaster preparedness policies in national development planning. a new building code is being developed; the Flood Prevention and Soil Conservation Acts are being revised to take into account areas prone to landslides. Steps have also been taken in establishing or strengthening mechanisms nationally and regionally for rapid response to disaster. a comprehensive review of all national disaster plans will be undertaken shortly. Barbados is an active participant in the response mechanism coordinated by the Caribbean Disaster Response Agency (CDERA).

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: The Ministry of Tourism continues to be proactive in its approach to Staff Development at all levels. We have developed and implemented an In-House Staff Development Programme, components of which are compulsory for all staff members. Additionally, the Ministry takes advantage of programmes offered by or through the Government Training Division. In terms of technical training, Ministry staff have recently participated in courses in Project Management, the Development of tourism in Rural Areas and Programme Budgeting. The staff has also been exposed to training related to computers. Further it is hoped that within the next five years technical staff will be trained or retrained in Tourism Planning, Environmental Imoact Assessment and Project Management, In term of the wider tourism sector, the Ministry of Tourism through Sub-Programme a of its tourism Development Programme is currently conducting a study which will result in recommendations for career paths and training for private sector tourism entities.

3. Major Groups: No information.

4. Finance: Barbados has not received any multilateral financial assistance to implement SIDS-related activities. The tourism sector contributes 14% of GDP (gross domestic product) annually.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: Development of Guidelines for specific effluent discharges is a step requiring international cooperation for the prevention, reduction and control of the degradation of the marine environment from land-base activities. Control of Foreign Based Vessels, Movement of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and Dumping of Garbage in the Caribbean Basin require international cooperation for sea-based activities. At present, sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas and sustainable use conservation of marine living resources under national jurisdiction are under review. Barbados has actively participated in the following international cooperative scientific programmes: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), UNEP - Regional Seas Programme, Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution and international Coral Reef Initiative. The Government participates in Global Ocean Observing System, specially tide monitoring. At the national level, Barbados works closely with UN Organizations in activities such as, the OAS/GEF "Planning For adaption To Global Climate Change".

In the field of maritime transport, Barbados participates in the Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in the Caribbean Region
(signed 9 February 1996, in Barbados). Barbados does not participate in any regional cooperation arrangements in the field of air transportation.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1980	1990	Latest 1996
Catches of marine species (metric tons)	1,224	2,967	2,852
Population in coastal areas	N/a	N/a	N/a
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)			
Other data:			

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left:
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	***
**	B. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	**
***	C. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	***
***	D. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	**
***	E. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	**
***	F. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	**
**	G. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	*
**	H. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	*
**	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	*
**	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	**
***	K. Human resource development and training.	**
***	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	**
***	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	*
**	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	O

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	a. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	**
***	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	**
***	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.	O
***	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment.	*
***	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	*
***	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	O

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	a. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	**
***	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	***
***	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	***
**	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	**
**	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	**

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	a. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	O
***	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality.	**
***	C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	*
**	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	*
**	E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment.	*
***	F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	*
***	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	*
**	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	**
**	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	*
***	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	**

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	**
**	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	O
**	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	*
**	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	*
***	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	*
**	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	O
*	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	O

TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

AIR TRANSPORT	RATING	MARITIME TRANSPORT	RATING
1. Frequency (external flights)	very good	1. Frequency (external shipping)	good
2. Frequency (in-country flights)	not relevant	2. Frequency (in-country shipping)	not relevant
3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation	very good	3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping	fair
4. Cooperation at international level	very good	4. Cooperation at international level	fair
5. Economic viability of national air line	not relevant	5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s)	N/a
6. Economic viability of regional air line	fair	6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s)	not relevant
7. National level training in skills for air transport sector	not relevant	7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector	not relevant
8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region	good	8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector	not adequate
9. Access to international training for air transport sector	good	9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector	poor
10. Supportive of ICAO	excellent		

ARRIVING - DEPARTING PASSENGERS/UNACCOMPANIED CARGO PER YEAR

AIR TRANSPORT	CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS	FOREIGN TOURISTS	FOREIGN BUSINESS TRAVELLERS	CARGO (METRIC TONS)
Arriving from abroad	673,115 (1995)	442,107 (1995)		11,855
Departing (abroad)	660,903	N/a	N/a	N/a
Within Country/State	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a

Above data relate to 1992.

ARRIVING-DEPARTING PASSENGERS/FREIGHT PER YEAR (NOT AVAILABLE)

MARITIME TRANSPORT	CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS	FOREIGN TOURISTS	FOREIGN BUSINESS TRAVELLERS	CARGO (METRIC TONS)
Arriving from abroad (including cruise-ships)		484,670		
Departing (abroad)	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Within Country/State		N/a	N/a	N/a

Above date relate to 1995.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources in Barbados is presently being reviewed as a part of a comprehensive Water Resources Management and Water Loss Study which ends in March 1997.

The eighteen-month Government of Barbados sponsored Study using Inter-American Development Bank funding has reviewed the following:-

i. Existing and future resources development and utilization levels against available developable freshwater resources.
ii. Existing water protection zoning policy adequacy in light of increasing land use demands and use of agricultural chemicals
iv. Trends in water quality.

It is anticipated that out of this study will come recommendations on water conservation measures to implement revisions to exiting water protection zoning policy, controls on land use activities which may impact on water quality monitoring programmes as well as a Water Resources Development and Management Plan to the year 2016.

In addition, a request for funding for a project to look at Water Conservation and Management in the Hotel and Tourism Sector has been submitted to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). This is a joint proposal from the Barbados Water Authority (BWA), Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Health and the Environment and is expected to conduct Case Studies and provide training to the Hotel and Tourism Sector personnel on Water Conservation and Management during the period 1997 to 1998.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Barbados Water Authority (BWA) is a statutory corporation which is responsible for the management and control of water resources. The Barbados Water Authority is governed by Barbados Water Authority Act and the Underground Water Control Act.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** There is a requirement for an increase in the number of technical and professional staff and training.

3. **Major Groups:** Issues pertaining to water are dealt with at the National level involving all social partners (e.g NGO's private sector).

4. **Finance:** As a statutory corporation the BWA is self financing. All consumers of water pay rates to the BWA.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** See previous page.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1996
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3)	90.92	90.92	90.92
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water	51	73	78

Other data : Ground water resources available as freshwater $75.11 \times 10^6 m^3/yr$
Annual withdrawal as a percentage = 95%

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

The Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals has received national priority since 1993 when it was noted that the necessary systems needed to be put into place to address this issue.

To this end a Chemical Substances Technical Working Group (CSTWG) on the Management of Hazardous Substances was commissioned, comprising representatives from relevant agencies inclusive of private sector, workers union, academia and public sector. Under the aegies of the Environment Division of the Ministry of Health and the Environment.

Currently this body is addressing issues of legislation and safety guidelines to cover the imputation, transportation, storage, use and disposal of toxic chemicals and their wastes. Legislation is to be enacted January 1998 at the earliest. The issue of an Emergency Response Protocol is also being addressed.

Under a separate programme, Barbados is currently engaged in the management of Ozone Depleting Substances under the Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

Under a current 3 year project (1996-98) which seeks to implement the Montreal Protocol, Barbados has a country programme which has the phase-out of the use of ozone depleting substances by 2005 as an Article V country under this instrument.

The Environment Division with the assistance of the CSTWG where relevant considers and makes recommendations to the Government of Barbados regarding the country's position on internation instruments being developed or revised. Currently a committee is addressing the Internationally legally binding instruments for the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for certain Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade.

Similar efforts address Protocols or Amendments to the Principles governing the Interngovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

Coordinating and executing agency for the Management of Toxic Chemicals is the Environment Division, Ministry of Health and the Environment.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:

1) Training under Ozone Depleting Substances Management.
2) Initiatives in Cleaner Production for Industrial Chemicals.
3) Initiative to address how the chemicals are processed at the Port of entry.

3. Major Groups:

Under the Ozone Programme Area - The Sectoral Approach to assist in management of ODSs address Tourism, Fisheries, Refrigeration Repair, Refrigeration Imports.

4. Finance:

Two projects under the Montreal Protocol are being funded by the Multilateral Fund:

(a) Institutional Strengthening for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
(B) CFC Recover, Recycling and Training in Refrigeration.

5. Regional/International Cooperation:

The Caribbean Ozone Officers Network which will seek to assist in the phase-out of ODS will be meeting in the first half of 1997 in Barbados.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

Statistical baseline data is being collected on the Importation and Handling of Toxic Chemicals.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

- Basel Convention: signed in 1994. ratified in 1995.
- The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 1996.

The hazardous waste which is produced in Barbados is comprised of small quantities of several waste streams. This coupled with constraints of space have to be considered when addressing the most appropriate method of hazardous waste disposal. Currently Barbados is addressing disposal by shipment to a more developed country with the facilities to adequately dispose of hazardous wastes. Canada has consented to receive hazardous waste for disposal.

Barbados is involved at the regional level in the development of measures to address the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes as governed by the Basel Convention. There is a Programme of Action developed in October in 1996 which will seek to meet the needs in this area e.g. training, technology transfer centre, regional mechanism for tracking and monitoring ships which contain hazardous wastes.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:

The Ministry of Health and the Environment has responsibility for Hazardous Wastes Management and through the coordinated efforts of the Environment Division and Environmental Engineering Division issues regarding policy and management operations are dealt with respectively.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:

As identified in the Regional Programme of Action for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals, Barbados will benefit from the establishment of the sub-regional Technology Transfer Centre at Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI), Trinidad & Tobago. This will serve to build capacity of existing institutions and agencies in the different islands.

3. Major Groups:

The private sector unions have their concerns addressed within the CSTWG by having representation on this body.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-
Generation of hazardous waste (t)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Import of hazardous wastes (t)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Export of hazardous wastes (t)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)	N/a	N/a	N/a

Other data:

Data collection on hazardous waste produced in the island has only been recently done (late 1996) and therefore at present can only be considered as baseline data.

At the local level awareness raising and where possible training of relevant agencies is undertaken under the inter-agency / inter-sectoral Chemical Technical Working Group in Hazardous Substances (CSTWG).

GENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT:

Sewage

The capital city Bridgetown has been sewered since 1981. The government has commenced construction work on the South Coast Sewerage Project. It has an overall value of approximately US$93.1 million. It involves the collection of sewage from within a 12 km coastal strip extending about ½ km inland. The sewage will undergo primary treatment before being discharged to sea from a 1100m long outfall at a depth of 40m. Anticipated benefits from this project include:

- prevention / reduction of diseases related to beach users (local and tourist)
- protection and improvement of the coastal/marine environment
- reduction of vector borne disease associated with wastewater
- Improvement of the tourism product

The West Coast Sewerage Project is in the initial design phase to achieve the same benefits as the South Coast Sewerage Project. It will provide a sewerage system for a coastal strip which extends inland for approximately 300 m (0.3 km). a projected capital cost for the project is US$100 million.

Solid Waste

Over the past four years government has been executing an Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme. The total cost of the programme is US$65 million. Some of the anticipated outcomes of the programmes are:

i. Improved solid waste collection and disposal including the construction of a sanitary landfill with a life span of 20 years.
ii. Institutional strengthening.
iii. Legislation and enforcement reform.
iv. Waste minimization
v. Public education
vi. Pollution control

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** A number of Government Agencies share responsibility for the management of Solid Waste and Sewage. These include the Sanitation Service Authority, the Ministry of Health and Environment, and the Barbados Water Authority.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Through the South Coast and West Coast Sewage projects and the construction of the new Solid Waste Management facilities, there has been instutional strengthening and transfer of technologies.

3. **Major Groups:** The Future Centre Trust is a NGO involved in looking at alterative ways to dispose of solid waste other than land fill e.g composting.

4. **Finance:** The Sanitation Service Authority is funded entirely by government subvention, while the Barbados Water Authority is a statutory corporation.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The IADB has provided funding for the construction of new Solid Waste Management Facilities, as well as the West Coast and South Coast Sewage Projects discussed on previous page.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1996-
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t)	90,000	114,000	130,000
Waste disposed(Kg/capita)	$5 per ton	$16 per ton	$19 per ton
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)	2,322,241	4,660,871	5,155,839
Waste recycling rates (%)	N/a	N/a	5%
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)		27 per ton	33 per ton
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)	N/a	N/a	N/a
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY: MEDIUM.

STATUS REPORT:

Barbados has no nuclear reactors and does not utilise large amounts of radioactive materials. The only sectors which do utilise minute quantities are health and research institutions in laboratories. The management of these quantities are under the Division of Health in the Ministry of Health and the Environment.

Of special mention however is having the concerns of Barbados and the region as a whole addressed as it relates to the transboundary movement of radioactive wastes from one developed country to another through the ecologically sensitive Caribbean basin.

The Government of Barbados has since 1992 issued statements to the effect that these be halted and that the Caribbean Sea be declared a nuclear free zone. It is noted that in the event of an accident which would result in release of the wastes that there is no capacity/capability within the region to deal with the fall-out.

CARICOM which represents eleven (11) English speaking nations of the region has issued a statement to the same in 1992 and renewed in 1995. a compensatory and liability fund should be established in the event of such a catastrophe there will possibly be some measures which can be taken. The Government of Barbados will be pursuing along with CARICOM partners how this issue can best be addressed through a legal instrument

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information.

3. **Major Groups:** No information.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information.

CARICOM - Caribbean Community has taken the position that the Caribbean be declared a nuclear free zone. Or the establishment of a fund in the event of an accident.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT.
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was
signed on 24 July 1980. ratified on 16 October 1980

24.b Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.

Percentage of women:	**1992**	**1996**
in government %	49%	46%
in parliament %	8.3%	19%
at local government level %	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

24.2.e assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge.
Curricula and educational material already promote gender relevant knowledge

24.2.f and 24.2.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development. Policies/strategies are being drawn up.
24.2.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women - Mechanisms are in place.
Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
Women's NGOs have received financial assistance from the Government The Government also contributes with technical assistance, training and the loan of equipment. The Government has established a Bureau of Women's Affairs to which financial assistance is provided. This Bureau facilitates the formulation of National Policy on matters affecting women, and advises the Government agencies and NGOs on matters of concern to women. The Bureau is currently involved in a project designed to address gender as a factor of development with a 1995 budget of BDS$683,723 provided jointly by the Government and the Inter-American Development Bank. Total Government disbursement to the Bureau for 1995 was BDS$297,544. The Government also provides an annual subvention of BDS$1,500 to the National Organization of Women, for human resource development, office equipment, operating expenses and projects. The Government also provides office space. Women are highly positioned as decision-makers. The Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism, Minister of Health and Environment and the Minister of Education Culture and Youth Affairs are women. Women are also members of various committees charged with the execution of development programmes. Barbados has an active programme for the integration of women and development, directed by the Bureau of Women s Affairs. There are no barriers to education and professional development by gender; therefore, Barbados ranks among the highest in the world (UNDP) in the area of the advancement of women.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

1.Zonal and National Youth Consultation Workshops
2.National Youth Survey
3.Community Dialogue.

Describe their role in the national process: Full participants

25.5 reducing youth unemployment

Youth unemployment (Age20-24) 1992:33.9% 1996:N/a 1995:31.1%

25.6 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

The goal set in Agenda 21 has been reached.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The Government supports a youth programme under the Division of Youth Affairs and Culture. The Division receives approximately BDS$10.9 million, out of which approximately BDS$3.2 is dedicated specifically to youth programmes. The Government of Barbados supports a Youth and Community Development Programme to provide leadership training and to improve community participation in the development process. With the support of the OAS (US$23,000), a Youth Business Centre has been established, promoting entrepreneurship among youth through training and advisory services.

The Government of Barbados has established a Division of Youth Affairs which currently receives approximately $5.3 million. Under this programme the Government provides community based training in vocational and sporting disciplines assistance to young entrepreneurs, support for youth and community groups, and character building and disciplinary guidance to youth.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.3.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments:
No information

26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies
No information

26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level.
No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
Not applicable to Barbados

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.5 developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.

27.6 reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.

27.8 promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review A21 implementation.

Mechanisms exist already.

NGO inputs are important.

NGOs are participating.

27.7 establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

In the agriculture sector the NGOs receive a total of BDS$65,000 (US$32,500) annually. NGOs involved in environmental and heritage conservation receive total annual subventions of BDS$450,000 (US$225,000). The Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), a regional NGO, receives a subvention of BDS$15,000 annually, as well as office accommodation and tax concessions on equipment. The Barbados Museum and Historical Society receives an annual subvention of BDS$360,000. The Barbados National Trust receives an annual subvention of BDS$75,000. In addition, for 1995-1996, the Barbados National Trust (BNT) received BDS$600,000 for a special restoration project. The NGO Theocratic Government of His Majesty Haile Sallasie I. Churchical Order of Nyahbinhi received US$6,680 for a project in sustainable agriculture from the GEF Small Grants Programme. The GEF also supported the Professional Association of Divers with US$10,000 for the installation of permanent mooring buoys for reef protection. The Future Centre Trust is recently formed NGO with particular concerns for Environment and Development .

The following organizations are full members of the national sustainable development coordination mechanism: National Organization of Women; National Council for Science & Technology; Barbados National Trust; Barbados Christian Council; Small Business Association; Coalition of Trade Unions; Community Development Division; Ministry of Agriculture and the Barbados Environmental Association. The following major groups organizations participate in impact assessment projects at the national and local level: University of the West Indies; Bellairs Research Institute; Barbados National Trust; Barbados Association of Professional Engineers; Barbados Town Planning Society and Barbados Environmental Association. Major groups' organizations (Tourist Development Programme; Small Business Sector (e.g. vendors); The Barbados Chamber of Commerce; Business and Industry (hoteliers) and Environmental and Heritage (NGOs) participate occasionally in the design of national sustainable development projects and policies. Major groups' organizations also occasionally participate in the implementation of national sustainable development projects. For example, concerning a Coastal Zone Management Project, the fishing community and hoteliers were involved in the implementation of pilot projects. The Government has included representatives from major groups in its delegation to the CSD, the UN International Conference on Women in Beijing (China 1995), and the Cairo Conference on Population and Development. However, lack of funding for non-governmental representatives remains an obstacle to their greater participation in regional and international conferences. The Government has received special assistance from the following international organizations/bilateral donors to strengthen the role and contribution of Major Groups in national Agenda 21 implementation: European Development Fund (US$4,209,084), European Economic Community (US$787,200), Kuwait Fund (US$59,439), IDB (US$14,500,000) and Global Environmental Facility/Small Grants Programme (US$50,000). Barbados collaborates with international NGOs and other international organizations of major groups in national and regional sustainable development programmes, such as the IUCN-World Conservation Union. Local NGOs relate directly to their international counterparts. The Government has developed the following new and innovative methods (including those designed in partnership with major groups' organizations), that have increased local or national major group participation in sustainable development: establishment of National Commissions (e.g. Commission on Social Development; Commission on Sustainable Development) and Task Forces to address various sectoral parameters (e.g. education, culture, environment, solid wastes management). The Government cooperates with FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, OAS, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) and the Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI). The Government provides a subvention of over US$500,000 to the Barbados Family Planning Associates.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.2.d encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.

There are at least ------ local agenda 21s. -----% involve representation of women and/or youth

They involve ----% of population

Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives:

No information

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

This Chapter is not applicable to Barbados.

Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.

29.2 full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.

29.3 a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

ILO Conventions have been ratified.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

A tripartate grouping of Government, Union and Private sector attend ILO conventions.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any actions taken in this area:

There is an Environmental Levy which is imposed on all plastics, glass bottles, fridges, stoves, paper board boxes and cartons, tyres, washing machines, motor vehicles , car batteries, TV sets and mattresses

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

A few big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies.

Aa few Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The Government provides assistance to companies for export promotion and training initiatives. This assistance is provided through the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation. Total disbursements for 1995 were approximately BDS$253,000.

Individual hotels within the sector have adopted sustainable development strategies such as the recycling of solid waste, composting and energy and water conservation techniques such as solar water heaters.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.

There is some effort in this direction. Lectures are being given to schools and youth groups. Work is being done with NGOs, e.g., Future Centre Trust.

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

The ISO 14000 standards have been adopted by the Barbados National Standards Institute (BNSI). The BNSI involved in testing of water saving devices for showers and taps in conjunction with the Barbados Water Authority

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

a farmer's Incentive/Subsidy Programme exists under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Concessions are given (after application) by the Government with respect to machines and agricultural imports. Grants and rebates are provided for initiatives such as orchard development, tractor utilization and spraying equipment. Grants for 1995 totaled over BDS$232,000. Grants are also given to non-profit organizations involved in agriculture e.g. Barbados Agricultural Society (BAS), Barbados Horticultural Society and Barbados 4H Foundation. For 1995, the grants available to such organizations were BDS$190,000.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT: The Government has no specific budget for sustainable development. Development cooperation policy has not been reviewed or changed as a direct consequence of UNCED. The overall national budget addresses all national development sectors, but specific projects and programmes have been identified which integrate environment and development concerns. These include the following:

- The Coastal Conservation Study for the South and East Coasts of Barbados (Implementation): US$ 7.3 million
- The South Coast Sewerage Project : US$ 35.0 million
- West Coast Sewerage Study : US$ 2.32 million
- West Coast Sewerage Project (Implementation) : over US$35 million
- The Solid Waste Management Study : US$ 1.5 million
- The Solid Waste Management Plan (Implementation) : US$ 25.0 million
- Water Resources and Waterloss Study : US$ 1.7 million
- National Transport Plan Study : US$ 0.77 million
- Agriculture Revitalization Plan : US$ 10.0 million
- Environmental Management and Land Use Planning for Sustainable Development : US $1.6 million

Just under BDS $8million has been allocated for sustainable agriculture and rural development. There has been the imposition of an environmental levy on certain items as well as tipping fee for disposal of waste at landfills. Businesses engaged in recycling activities receive concessions. Effective January 1996 all new commercial buildings is being encouraged by allowing claims for corporation tax purposes for the cost of these saving devices. Individuals are allowed to make a claim on income tax for installation of water saving devices

ODA policy issues

No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS					
	1992	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
	Average for 92-93		**Average for 94-96**		
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP					

Other data

Barbados is not an ODA donor and does not receive ODA.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS:

Barbados has successfully introduced solar water heating at both the domestic and commercial levels through tax rebates. Consideration is given both to tax relief for other energy conservation technology and joint ventures. The Government is encouraging the sole electric utility company to review alternative energy production facilities. At the national level, there are scattered databases in the private and public sector on information on environmental sound technologies. There is, however, neither a specialized unit to assist in transfer of the technology nor mechanisms to ensure quality assurance, nor work underway to develop basic criteria or general guidelines for assessing technology options.

Barbados has been quite successful in transferring technology, primarily through the private sector or joint private/public sector arrangements. There are no concrete measures taken to include environmentally sound technologies as an integral part of technology cooperation and technical assistance programmes. There are initiatives taken to increase the amount of foreign direct investment in environmentally sound technologies. Barbados is looking for investors for operating wind farms to generate electricity as well as the promotion of Barbados as a site for information technology-based operators. One current constraint is the lack of a suitable regulatory and legal framework which will permit the sole electricity-generating plant the opportunity to purchase electricity at fair market prices. The impact of government initiative and policies on the development, transfer and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies has been slow but increasing in effectiveness. Lack of adequate funding and of specialized units to assist in the transfer of technology to productive sectors are the main constraints. There is also a lack of coordination, since the environmental technology sector is dispersed throughout ministries and other institutions.

The Government has indicated interest in the Bolivar Programme which is geared specifically to economic business ventures with much emphasis on environmentally sound technologies. This programme was started in 1993 and involves countries from Latin America and the Caribbean. The Government has collaborated with the Latin America Energy Organisation (OLADE) with respect to sharing data and information relating to energy conservation, consumption, etc.

UPDATE: The Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) is spreading the solar water technology in the hotel sector.

• Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.

The National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) is the body responsible for technology transfer. The University of the West Indies is also involved. The National Council for Science and Technology has encouraged joint projects between the public and private sector aiming at strengthening national capacity and expertise. The University of the West Indies is conducting research into the use of photovoltaic power for electrification.

A project for installing 140KW of photovalic power at Harrison's Cave to power the trams and the cave lights with excess electricity being fed to the grid has been put forward to the National Conservation Commission(NCC) for evaluation and consideration.

• Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.

The Environment Division of the Ministry of Health and the Environment, along with the Barbados National Standard Institute (BNSI) are actively promoting the incorporation of the ISO 14000 environmental management systems. Seminars and workshops on ISO 14000 are planned for 1997.

• List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.

A diploma to train managers and other responsible persons in renewable energy technology is currently being planned to start in 1997.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

a review of national policies related to the Science sector is not envisaged. There are no national targets related to the number of scientists or the number of women working in science. Brain drain is a minor problem in Barbados. and there is no significant brain drain form science to other sectors within the country. There is no effective mechanism in place to transfer knowledge and expertise from universities to the private and public sector.

The Ministry for Education and the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, are primarily responsible for this sector. The Principal of the University of the West Indies or his nominee is a member of the National Council for Sustainable Development; the Director of the Marine and Environment Resources Management Programme of the University serves as a technical adviser to the Council. There is no specific legislation in place covering the Sciences.

NGOs with particular interest in science, environment and development are: Barbados Environmental Association (BEA); Barbados National Trust; Barbados Museum & Historical Society, the Future Centre Trust, and the National Council for Science and Technology.

STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:

	1995/1996	
	Male	Female
Number of teaching staff dealing with E&D		
Natural Sciences	26	30
Social Sciences	11	15
Graduates in E&D	8	7 (1994/1995)
Academic Staff in Science and Technology(Tertiary)	30	6

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS		
		Year
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	7	1994/95
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	See below	

Other data
INTER AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK/UWI Research and Development Projects
US $145,000- Microbiology
$170,000- Computational Physics
$125,000- Solar Drying

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT: The Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Culture is primarily responsible for promoting education, public awareness and training. It is also a full member of the National Coordinating Body for Sustainable Development. The Ministry does not have an advisory or consultative body on environmental education, but there is an Education Officer assigned for environmental education who sits on the Environmental Education Committee of the Ministry of Health and Environment. The Ministry of Education encourages partnerships, mobilizes resources, provides information and prepares the National Education Strategy which addresses both formal and informal environmental education. Printed material, audio visual tools and special classes, workshops and seminars are used at all school levels to promote environmental education.

Primary and secondary schools study environmental health, safe drinking water, sanitation, recycling, energy efficiency and ecosystems. Steps have been taken to foster opportunities for women in non-traditional fields and to eliminate gender stereotyping in curricula. Education in Barbados is compulsory up to the age of 16. There is co-education, and both child care facilities and maternity benefits are available. The majority of teachers are women.

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development

The school curricula have been reviewed and revised to adequately address environment and development as a cross-cutting issue at all school levels; there is also a single national curriculum. One of the priority areas for reorienting education towards sustainable development is the development of a teachers' training manual. There are pre-service and in-service training programmes available for teachers, administrators, educational planners, and non-formal educators in all sectors concerning the nature and methods of environment and development education. Environment and development concerns have been introduced in teacher training programmes and teachers are trained through various in-service programmes and workshops.

b) Increasing public awareness

Awareness-raising programmes/activities include television programmes, demonstration projects in the areas of tree planting and beach clean-up. There are also National Debushing and Clean-Up Campaigns.

c) Promoting training

UN agencies and organizations have supported educational programmes on environmental and sustainable development issues. For example, UNESCO provided funding for training of teachers in physics and environmental studies as well as for a workshop on human development strategies with regard to structural adjustment and education policy.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1980	1990	Latest 1996
Adult literacy rate (%) Male	98	98	96
Adult literacy rate (%) Female	98	98	96
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-96)			96
Mean number of years of schooling	13	13	13
% of GNP spent on education	5	6	7.5
Females per 100 males in secondary school	115	114	102
Women per 100 men in the labour force	85	91	94
Other data:			

	First or Primary school level		Second/Secondary school level		Vocational schools		College/ University level	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1980	51.6	48.4	47.2	52.8	64	36	N/a	N/a
1990	91	93	90	94	65	35	--	--
1994	93	94	93	96	54	46	37.3	62.7
1996	98	97	96	97	*	*	*	*

The enrollment data above has been corrected for the years 1990 and 1994. These figures are **net** enrollment percentages. * These figures are not available yet

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.
Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.
Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY: HIGH

STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING: Issues relevant to capacity building have been outlined in other sections of the report

GENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:

The General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) has been an important review mechanism for Agenda 21, and for the Barbados Programme of Action which emerged from the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States that was mandated by Chapter 17 of Agenda 21. In particular, in resolution 49/22 and 50/116, it has been mandated annual reports on the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (POA), which has allowed Small Island Developing States (SIDS) the opportunity to monitor development. In its resolution 49/100, the GA also mandated that a high-level panel examine the status of small island states within the context of the global trading order. This panel produced a report of considerable value, which identified capacity building as one of the keys to the successful integration of SIDS in the global economy. The upcoming special sessions of the GA to review Agenda 21 has also been mandated to recommend modalities by which the SIDS Conference will be reviewed in 1999. Therefore the attitude of the special session towards SIDS will be pivotal in the long-term implementation of the Barbados POA.

The Commission on Sustainable Development

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), of which Barbados was a member until 1996 is the key functional commission of the UN for Agenda 21 review and implementation coordination and reporting. The 1996 session of CSD was particularly important for Barbados since it reviewed chapter 17 of Agenda 21, and the SIDS POA itself. The review was important in that it allowed an initial assessment of how far implementation has gone, a survey of the socio/economic/environmental status of SIDS, along with the opportunities and dangers. Disappointingly, however, the CSD review of SIDS did not contain much in the line of policy recommendations as regards the speeding up of the implementation process. Barbados feels that the role and powers of CSD should be expanded to allow for greater analysis and follow-up coordination. The High-Level Panel on Island Developing Countries met during the 4th session of the CSD, under the joint auspices of CSD and UNCTAD. It produced a valuable report on the nature of the trading relationship island developing countries have amongst themselves and within the global economy. It also produced some policy recommendations that are very pertinent, and speak essentially to the need for capacity-building in island developing countries and the SIDS. It concludes that "UNCTAD is the agency of the UN system which can respond best to the needs of IDCs to alleviate their economic disadvantages, exploit their comparative advantages and meet the challenges of trade liberalisation and globalisation." Barbados however, is concerned that the effort to deal with SIDS' concerns not be fragmented and uncoordinated. Furthermore, Barbados notes with some concern that the Division for least developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries has been discontinued as part of the reorganisation of the UNCTAD secretariat in the medium-term plan period (1998-2001). Barbados notes that while the UN secretariat has established a "SIDS" unit within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD), it has been small, and at a level below policy-making. It has therefore been unable to represent on an equal footing, the interests of its constituents.

Agencies of the UN

Barbados welcomes the work of the UN agencies in the implementing of Agenda 21 and the SIDS POA. In particular, Capacity 21, and the publication of the Directory of Institutions and Experts in Small Island Developing States are proving valuable. However, while UNDP had begun work on SIDSNET and a vulnerability index, progress in these areas has not been as swift as might have been desired. Barbados looks forward to the action-oriented Special Session to assist in the revitalisation and implementation of these two key initiatives. The Framework Convention on Climate change has proven a most useful tool for the Caribbean to deal with the problem of climate change and sea level rise. Under this convention, and with the financial support of the Global Environmental Facility, the Caribbean: Planning for Adaption to Climate Change project has been developed. So far this is the single largest project for the Caribbean region that has been funded by the Global Environmental Facility. It is critical that other such regional projects in other areas also be developed and funded: biodiversity (especially marine biodiversity), sustainable agriculture and sustainable tourism are areas of particular concern to the Caribbean that should be addressed in the context of the GEF-funded projects.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21: No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

	Agenda 21 Chapters	Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade			x		
3.	Combating poverty			x		
4.	Changing consumption patterns			x		
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability		x			
6.	Human health		x			
7.	Human settlements		x			
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making			x		
9.	Protection of the atmosphere			x		
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources		x			
11.	Combating deforestation					
12.	Combating desertification and drought					
13.	Sustainable mountain development					
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development		x			
15.	Conservation of biological diversity			x		
16.	Biotechnology			x		
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources			x		
18.	Freshwater resources			x		
19.	Toxic chemicals			x		
20.	Hazardous wastes			x		
21.	Solid wastes				x	
22.	Radioactive wastes			x		
24.	Women in sustainable development		x			
25.	Children and youth				x	
26.	Indigenous people			x	x	
27.	Non-governmental organizations				x	
28.	Local authorities			x		
29.	Workers and trade unions		x			
30.	Business and industry			x		
31.	Scientific and technological community			x		
32.	Farmers		x			
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms			x		
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building			x		
35.	Science for sustainable development			x		
36.	Education, public awareness and training			x		
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building			x		
38.	International institutional arrangements			x		
39.	International legal instruments			x		
40.	Information for decision-making					